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World's Dairy Congress

Washington

1921

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WORLD'S DAIRY CONGRESS

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS
THIRD SESSION

ON

H. J. RES. 459

AUTHORIZING THE PRESIDENT TO EXTEND INVITATIONS TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS TO PARTICIPATE IN A WORLD'S DAIRY CONGRESS

JANUARY 27, 28, 1921

STATEMENTS OF

MR. B. H. RAWL, Assistant Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture

MR. MILO D. CAMPBELL, representing the National Milk Producers Association

MR. A. M. LOOMIS, Secretary, National Dairy Union and Secretary of the Washington office of the National Grange

DR. C. W. LARSON, Dairy Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1921

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS,

THIRD SESSION.

STEPHEN G. PORTER, Pennsylvania, *Chairman*.

JOHN JACOB ROGERS, Massachusetts.	HENRY D. FLOOD, Virginia.
HENRY W. TEMPLE, Pennsylvania.	J. CHARLES LINTHICUM, Maryland.
AMBROSE KENNEDY, Rhode Island.	WILLIAM S. GOODWIN, Arkansas.
EDWARD E. BROWNE, Wisconsin.	CHARLES M. STEDMAN, North Carolina.
MERRILL MOORES, Indiana.	ADOLPH J. SABATH, Illinois.
WILLIAM E. MASON, Illinois.	GEORGE HUDDLESTON, Alabama.
WALTER H. NEWTON, Minnesota.	TOM CONNALLY, Texas.
L. J. DICKINSON, Iowa.	THOMAS F. SMITH, New York.
ERNEST R. ACKERMAN, New Jersey.	
FRANK L. SMITH, Illinois.	
JAMES T. BEGG, Ohio.	
ALANSON B. HOUGHTON, New York.	

EDMUND F. ERK, *Clerk*.

MAR 21 1921.

WORLD'S DAIRY CONGRESS.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., Thursday, January 27, 1921.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Browne, we have your measure here, which we will take up next.

(The joint resolution is as follows:)

[House joint resolution 459, Sixty-sixth Congress, third session.]

JOINT RESOLUTION Authorizing the President to extend invitations for foreign Governments to participate in a world's dairy congress.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and requested to extend invitations to foreign Governments to be represented by delegates in a world's dairy congress to be held in the United States in 1922: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to create any pecuniary obligation on the part of the Government of the United States.

Mr. BROWNE. I have House joint resolution 459, authorizing the President to extend invitations to foreign Governments to participate in a world's dairy congress; the resolution carries no appropriation. The dairy people of the country are in favor of it and I have some people here from the Department of Agriculture, and others, who would like to make statements in regard to it. I will first call Mr. Rawl, of the Department of Agriculture.

STATEMENT OF MR. B. H. RAWL, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Mr. RAWL. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, there has been an organization in Europe, for quite a number of years, known as the International Dairy Congress that has held meetings and for quite a good many years Americans representing commercial interests, and in some instances officially, have participated in these meetings. There has been a growing sentiment in this country for some years to hold such a meeting in America. Of course, our dairy industry is comparatively new when we think of the age of cuch activities in Europe, yet even before the war there was considerable interest in this matter and last year at the national dairy show a number of representatives of various dairy organizations took the matter up and decided to ask the Secretary of Agriculture to present the matter to the State Department and to request the Secretary of State to secure from Congress, if possible, the necessary authority to enable a congress of that kind to be held in the United States. That has been done and the resolution is here before you. We had expected formerly to present this through the Department of State and the

dairy organizations would make such presentation as they deemed proper and these two gentlemen here, one president of the National Dairy Products Association and the other secretary of the Dairy Union, are here to give you what information you may desire. Arrangements have not been made to bring the representatives of other dairy organizations here at this time. There is a bunch of letters here making that request, either to me as an employee of the Department of Agriculture, or in some cases to the Secretary of Agriculture, which the chairman has in hand and these letters are from the officials of the various organizations of the country and show their interest in the matter. I might say that this includes all of the national organizations, including the associations of teachers and instructors who are similarly interested in the matter. I do not wish to take up your time, but perhaps it would be desirable for me to state briefly a few of the leading features that will be involv

Now, in the first place the idea here, the idea of the organizations, is to bring the scientific, the commercial, and the controlling officials of the various countries all together; that is, the group that is interested in research, those interested in developing the business and those who have to enforce the national laws.

Now, of course, we have gotten from the older countries of the world the foundation for our dairy industry; we have gotten our cattle from Europe, also pasteurization, the separator, and other fundamental basic features of our great dairy industry, and we are still getting from them information of various kinds and are still bringing in their cattle and experiments. We can learn in the future much more than we have learned in the past from these people, and it is for that—to bring together a group of people who are interested in this matter—that this subject is brought before you. This matter has been considered informally by some of our commercial and scientific men, and it is the belief that there would be a large response from the various foreign countries, including the countries of South America which are interested in our work and are beginning to buy, to some extent, our products. It would bring these people together. We could offer them something in return for what we have been getting from them. We have developed a system of control of our milk that is not equaled anywhere else in the world, and we would like to return to the older countries of Europe something for what we have received. The city milk control system, by which you have secured an abundance of milk in the cities is undoubtedly one of our great food problems; it enters into the child life of the Nation in a vital way. We have made great strides in our methods of dealing with the matter. I do not mean to say that we are perfect or have reached the end, but it is amazing the results that have been obtained.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Will you give us some of the methods we have in the District of Columbia for this milk control?

Mr. RAWL. There is an ordinance and they have to have a permit and statement with reference to the farms, and there is a requirement, I believe, for pasteurization of all milk, which if not in the ordinance itself is almost universal. There is also an inspection of the distribution agencies.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. There is a District inspection system?

Mr. RAWL. Yes, sir; it is part of the health department.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. If a person desires to know whether his milk supply here is pure or adulterated he can go to the health department and have it determined?

Mr. RAWL. Yes, sir; call on the health department and they will give you the required inspection.

Mr. BROWNE. I would say to Mr. Huddleston that I am having this inspection made now on some of the milk they are furnishing here in the House restaurant.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. I asked the question because of the fact that it seems to becoming quite common to get adulterated milk and I want to find out some way of securing good milk.

Mr. RAWL. We suggest that all the people call on the health department to find that out. There is no better way than by communicating with the officer in the health department who has this inspection in charge. On the whole, the city milk supply of America is good but, of course, it is not perfect; there is great improvement to be made but on the whole it is the best in the world, and to bring together these representatives of the various countries of the world will help to make it better. If we are going to sell goods, we must have knowledge of the requirements of the people and we can make them uniform. Our commercial people can meet the various requirements of the various countries. I think it would not be boasting to say that we have developed the production of dairy machinery to a point beyond most of the other countries in the world. We have not been interested in selling this machinery abroad because we have had a great demand for it at home. The South American countries are undeveloped in this respect and are asking us about it now, their representatives here in the Government are making efforts toward that end. I feel that it is perhaps unnecessary for me to go further into this matter unless there are questions which you gentlemen wish to ask.

Mr. DICKINSON. If this resolution were passed, would it be supplemented with a request to the Agricultural Committee for an appropriation?

Mr. RAWL. That is a matter which has not been decided upon one way or another. The dairy people propose to create an organization for dealing with this proposition and propose to raise a considerable sum of money themselves. None of that has been done, however, as they do not wish to do anything of that kind until they knew what would be done with this resolution.

Mr. DICKINSON. You do not, however, think that our Government should begin calling international conferences in the various lines of industry if it is going to be called upon to bear the expense?

Mr. RAWL. No, sir; I would not, although that is a matter, I would say a detail, about which I know very little. It is the custom of the State Department here to show some little consideration. The dairy people are making no request for this, however.

Mr. DICKINSON. What I am getting at is this: I do not want a resolution of this kind, passed by this committee, to be an opening wedge for the National Dairy Congress, or representatives of your various organizations, to go before some other committee and say that this has been authorized by the Government and that they must make an appropriation of an amount sufficient to meet the expense.

Mr. RAWL. This matter will be presented to no other branch of Congress at this time because the thing is not yet organized. These representatives have gotten together for the purpose of finding out what can be done toward having this international conference. Of course, I would not be in position to say what will be done at some later date

Mr. DICKINSON. What I want to get at is to see if I can get some formal statement of policy which will say that this thing is to be worked out without expense to the Government, or do you want some pledge from the Government of an appropriation toward the expense. In other words, I do not see why we should pay the expense of a congress of this kind any more than that of any other industry, such as steel, or cotton, or live stock; in other words I want to get a pledge from you men who want this conference that you are going to look out for and bear your own expenses.

Mr. RAWL. They are going to work it up and decide the case; that is their plan. Their idea was to present this first to Congress, but I do not feel that I am in a position to say anything in regard to that. I am not speaking as an authorized representative; they simply requested us to present this matter for them, and I am not authorized to say that they would not ask for any other assistance or recognition in this matter. I should think this would be in policy with the Government for such conferences; when other conferences are held by the nations the Government does some things.

Mr. MASON. You would not undertake to pledge either the organization or to pledge any number that Congress would not be asked to make an appropriation?

Mr. RAWL. No, sir; I have not the authority to pledge anything of that kind.

Mr. DICKINSON. Do you not think that if we authorized the President here to call a conference of this kind that the Government has gone as far as it should go if it invites them here?

Mr. RAWL. I really do not feel that I am able to answer that question. I will say, however, that I think the Government should be with us in this.

Mr. DICKINSON. What has been the policy of the Government in conferences of this kind heretofore held?

Mr. RAWL. I am not in position to answer that; the State Department attends to such matters. I have attended one or two such conferences here.

Mr. NEWTON. Just what conferences that you know of have been held based upon a similar invitation?

Mr. RAWL. We had, for instance, the Pan American Scientific Congress here in Washington.

Mr. HOUGHTON. That is not the same thing at all. This is a branch of trade. Why do you claim special consideration here when as Mr. Dickinson says the same thing could be claimed by the steel, woolen, or cotton people?

Mr. RAWL. I have not attempted to claim special consideration; and might I emphasize the fact that this is intended to invite the scientific features as well as the commercial? It is desired to bring together the people who have worked out the scientific problems in the handling of milk and also to bring together the control people who deal with the governmental regulations.

Mr. TEMPLE. Are there any scientific questions involved, say in the matter of cheese manufacture and fine stock breeding?

Mr. RAWL. Many of the most complicated scientific problems of the whole world.

Mr. TEMPLE. Have we had any visitors from other countries who have come here to learn something of us and our methods?

Mr. RAWL. Many of them; we are having them more or less constantly.

Mr. TEMPLE. I think I remember a visit of a representative of a South African Government to an experiment station up in western Pennsylvania.

Mr. RAWL. I remember one party from South Africa.

Mr. TEMPLE. Coming up from there to learn our methods. Have other countries anything we can learn from them?

Mr. RAWL. Indeed they have, sir; we are constantly getting from them the results of their experiments.

Mr. TEMPLE. Would such a congress as you speak of invite an exchange of knowledge of that sort?

Mr. RAWL. Absolutely.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Rawl, as I understand your statement, you believe that this conference should be called by the President, or rather that these parties should be invited, for the purpose of an interchange of ideas. The dairy industry of the country, have they so far made any preparation for the reception of these delegates?

Mr. RAWL. They have not, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. As I read this resolution, if we pass it, it will inevitably involve an appropriation on the part of Congress, if the President issues this invitation, unless the dairy industry contributes the expenses of the conference.

Mr. RAWL. I might say that the dairy industry has not yet fully decided that matter.

Mr. BROWNE. The dairy industry has agreed that they will raise $100,000 and think that will be enough, but they do not absolutely say that they will not ask Congress, at some future time, for money; they do not commit themselves on that point.

Mr. RAWL. Might I add that the dairy industries have had nothing to do with the language sent here in this resolution; that came from the State Department, and if you wish to change it it is agreeable to us.

The CHAIRMAN. Personally I would favor a liberal appropriation, as I heartily approve of this conference, but we know the views of the majority of the House, and under this resolution if the President issues this invitation and the dairy men fail to provide for the expenses, then Congress is bound to appropriate money for them as a matter of good faith. Now, Mr. Browne tells us that the dairy industries have pledged themselves to raise upward of $100,000. I want to get this resolution through for you, if we can, and I was wondering if we could not put some kind of a limit on any appropriation that might be asked of Congress to meet these expenses.

Mr. DICKINSON. Do you think that if we passed this resolution in its present form that we would obligate ourselves to come forth with an appropriation at an later date?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir; and I would much rather put an appropriation of $50,000 in it than to let it remain as it is and give the department carte blanche in the matter.

Mr. DICKINSON. I want to suggest that in our former appropriation bill we carried an amount of $8,000 for the International Institute of Agriculture, a salary of one member of a permanent committee at $3,600; that was carried in our appropriation bill, and I want to suggest to the committee that we do not want to go into that sort of thing unless we do it advisedly. I am in thorough sympathy with the purposes of this proposed conference, however.

Mr. RAWL. I can say emphatically that the dairy industries have made no effort to secure any sort of a bill that would interfere in this matter. What they wish to do is to get authority for the President or the Secretary of State which would enable them to do this, and after that authority is extended they will proceed at once with an organization and machinery to take care of it. They simply want you to give the President power to do this, and if this bill is not one that is suitable or satisfactory for that purpose just change it so that it will give that authority; that is all we ask.

The CHAIRMAN. As the bill stands before us, we give the President a blanket authority that carries with it an implied agreement to make an appropriation to meet the expenses of such a conference as you wish.

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Chairman, are there not two points of view to this matter which seem to have become confused? One would be that if this conference is called primarily by the dairy people, for the use of the dairy people, it becomes a matter that they should care for, while, on the other hand, if it is called by the President, then it becomes a national charge, it seems to me, and therefore it sooner or later would carry an appropriation, and if it is to be of a scientific nature I think the appropriation should be in the resolution. I would not be in favor of a resolution that would enable the steel manufacturer, the cotton manufacturer, or some others to come and ask for a similar resolution on the ground that we had passed such a resolution for mere commercial purposes, but on the ground of public health or scientific advancement, as a national proposition it seems to me it should carry an appropriation.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Have we any national association of dairymen in the United States?

Mr. RAWL. We have the National Milk Producers' Association, the National Butter Producers' Association, and there is also an association for each breed of cattle, such as the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, which deals with the advancement, breeding, and registration of Holstein cattle.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Are all of these to be represented in this proposed conference?

Mr. RAWL. All of them; yes, sir.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Has there ever been a national dairyman's conference or congress in this country?

Mr. RAWL. You mean of our own people?

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAWL. We have this national dairy show.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Who holds this dairy show?

Mr. RAWL. It is a corporation and is supported by various individuals throughout all branches of the dairy industry. It is organized as a business interest.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. What is its real purpose?

Mr. RAWL. Its real purpose is to extend information.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Extend information in regard to milk?

Mr. RAWL. Not necessarily, but to exhibit all kinds of machinery used in the dairy industry.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. What is the real purpose?

Mr. RAWL. The real purpose is the development of the affairs and features of this dairy industry.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. To develop the affairs of parties having machinery or cattle?

Mr. RAWL. It has that feature in it also.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Is not that the real thing?

Mr. RAWL. That is the real source of its support, but there is a great deal of effort made in this show to extend information about milk, the use of milk, the care of milk, and how to get better milk.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Is there any international association or conference, or has any such conference ever been held?

Mr. RAWL. Yes, sir; in Europe they are holding such conferences and have been for quite a number of years; a number of South American countries also have had conferences.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. They have been held in one country and the others invited to send representatives?

Mr. RAWL. Yes, sir.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Have they been supported or recognized by their Governments?

Mr. RAWL. They have all been supported by the Government to the extent of having Government recognition, but whether or not the Government has spent any money on them I do not know.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Has this country ever been invited to send any representatives?

Mr. RAWL. Yes, sir; and has on two or three occasions sent such representatives.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Is it proposed to organize a national organization or society of any kind; is this a step in that direction?

Mr. RAWL. This does not look forward to anything further than this one conference; but I do not assume that this country, or most of the others, would fail to participate in further conferences in the future, but this does not have in mind the purpose of creating something for the future. What we would want of this Congress—what we would like to make it is a big, useful, attractive affair and what we would secure out of it I, of course, do not know. We have never held anything of this kind.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. What is to prevent the dairy interests of this country, or the cattle interests, calling a conference of this kind without governmental authorization of this kind, such as is suggested in this resolution?

Mr. RAWL. If it was a regular commercial organization or congress that is often done, but it seems to be the custom, particularly in the older countries of Europe, for scientific gatherings to be given officially.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Then it is too add to the prestige, is that it?

Mr. RAWL. Add to the prestige and benefit both.

The CHAIRMAN. When was the last conference held?

Mr. RAWL. The last conference was held in 1914 at Berna, Switzerland.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. That was an international congress?

Mr. RAWL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Did we send delegates to that conference?

Mr. RAWL. We were not represented officially at that time. I may say that the Secretary of Agriculture requested authority to send a delegate but it did not go through in time, and very fortunately so, because it would have meant one more American in Europe at the outbreak of the war. We were not officially represented, but some Americans were there.

The CHAIRMAN. The United States was represented but not officially?

Mr. RAWL. No, sir, not officially.

Mr. MASON. They had no official standing and could not represent any person but themselves?

Mr. RAWL. They did not participate in the conference?

Mr. CONNALLY. What were they doing there if they did not participate in the conference?

Mr. RAWL. They went at their own expense.

Mr. CONNALLY. Of course, but did not they represent some one and participate in the conference?

Mr. RAWL. No, sir; they did not participate in the conference; they were there as private individuals.

Mr. CONNALLY. Do they publish the proceedings of these meetings?

Mr. RAWL. Yes, sir.

Mr. CONNALLY. How are they distributed?

Mr. RAWL. I do not know.

Mr. CONNALLY. Do they have a regular program which they follow at these conferences?

Mr. RAWL. Yes, sir; a regular program would be prepared, in which they would consider, for instance, tuberculosis in cattle; the regulation of tuberculosis in cattle; the scientific treatment of tuberculosis in cattle; the distribution of milk, its advancement, etc.; that would all be considered and the information assembled and distributed. It covers all fields of information in regard to the various subjects and one of the features of the conference would be the disseminating of this information.

Mr. DICKINSON. Would you object to an amendment to this resolution so that the President would call this conference in behalf of the dairy industry; that is, that the resolution be drawn in such shape that the Government would be under no obligation as to the expenses of this conference and which the dairy men would pledge themselves to meet.

Mr. RAWL. No, sir; I would not, but, of course, I would not say that all these people in the United States would pledge themselves to that. I would not object to anything that the committee feels it would like to put in the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN. The point that is troubling me is this: This bill gives the President blanket authority with no limit on the expense. Now if there is some way by which we can overcome that, I think we can get your resolution through the House.

Mr. RAWL. Why not put a limitation on it? Would it change the effect of the resolution if you changed the wording so as to permit the President—would the meaning be changed, so as to give him the privilege instead of authorizing him to do it? Mr. Loomis, of the National Dairy Union, and Mr. Campbell, of the National Milk Producers' Association, are here and I would like to have you hear them

Mr. BROWNE. Before we call the next witness I would like to read a short message of President Wilson laying this matter before the Senate. It says:

> I invite the attention of the Congress to the commercial and scientific value which the Secretary of Agriculture thinks would accrue to the important dairy industry of the United States by holding the proposed Congress, and I ask for the matter the favorable consideration of the Congress.
>
> It will be observed that no appropriation is asked for at this time, but that if the holding of the proposed congress be authorized by the Congress of the United States it may be that the dairy organizations of the United States may, if found necessary, ask the Congress for a small appropriation in addition to the $100,000 which they themselves propose to raise.

That seems to leave the matter of an appropriation in abeyance to let Congress decide what they want to do. It may develop that this meeting, by showing before the Appropriations Committee, is such that it is of great importance to the health of the people, and also that the scientific value is great, as well as the commercial part, and Congress may want to appropriate something, but under this resolution they do not appropriate anything.

Mr. NEWTON. Of course, there is no doubt in our mind, Mr. Browne, that if this conference is held they will come before Congress with a request for an appropriation.

Mr. BROWNE. I do not know that at all. The important thing is to get official recognition, so that the South American and all these other countries will send their representatives to this conference here.

Mr. TEMPLE. There is one clause in this resolution to which I would like to call attention. This would "authorize the President to extend invitations to foreign governments to be represented by delegates in a world's dairy congress to be held in the United States in 1922," but does not say anything about the United States being represented.

Mr. MASON. It is now half past 11 o'clock, and I have a short matter here which I want to bring to your attention, and I want to be in the House at 12 o'clock.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you gentlemen come back to-morrow morning at 10.30 o'clock?

Mr. RAWL. These gentlemen say that they will be here to-morrow morning.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., Friday, January 28, 1921.

The committee met at 10.30 o'clock a. m., Hon. Stephen G. Porter (chairman) presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Browne, suppose you offer your amendment to resolution 459 and that will meet the objection of the other members of the committee.

Mr. BROWNE. Would you not like to have Mr. Campbell make his statement first?

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any necessity for that? We have a lot of things to dispose of here and if Mr. Campbell would like to submit something in writing, we would be glad to have him do it. What you want is this resolution passed out.

STATEMENT OF MR. MILO D. CAMPBELL, REPRESENTING THE NATIONAL MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Chairman, I want to say to you that I am in full sympathy, as one of the milk producers of this country, with anything that will look toward economy in this country, and we are against making appropriations for this thing or that thing. The farmers of the country do not want it done themselves, but what we would like is to have an invitation extended so that this dairy congress may be held.

The CHAIRMAN. May I say to all of you gentlemen that if you desire to submit a statement in support of the resolution, we will be glad to print it as a part of the record.

STATEMENT OF MR. A. M. LOOMIS, SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL DAIRY UNION AND SECRETARY OF THE WASHINGTON OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Mr. LOOMIS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to submit for the record a resolution passed by the National Grange at its last annual session at Boston, Mass., last November, a statement containing about a couple hundred words which I would like to read.

Whereas the leading dairy organizations of the United States have united to invite the International Dairy Congress to meet in the United States for its 1922 sessions, and at the national dairy show in Chicago last month a national committee was organized to bring this about if possible, and

Whereas dairying is one of the important branches of the great industry of agriculture, of which the National Grange is representative; and

Whereas, great benefits are likely to come to American dairy farmers from the meeting in this country of this great international gathering of dairy farmers and dairy scientists: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the National Grange approves the effort now being made by the organized dairy interests to secure the meeting of the International Dairy Congress in the United States in 1922 and urges Congress to enact the necessary legislation to provide for the official invitation to be extended to this great organization and for the proper entertainment of this great international gathering.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I would like the privilege of filing within half an hour a brief statement of the milk producers.

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly; that was the invitation I extended to you.

Mr. LOOMIS. I want to qualify the statement for the record as to where this comes from. The National Grange is a national organization of farmers with a membership of well toward 1,000,000, organized in subordinate county and State organizations in 35 States, and is the oldest farmers' organization. We maintain offices here in Washington at all times. This resolution was duly offered and considered and passed favorably at the annual session last November at Boston.

On behalf of the National Dairy Union, of which I am secretary, I wish to say that we took part in the preliminary organizations at Chicago last October, at which time this matter of holding a world's dairy congress was first taken up and considered. Represented there were some 20 or more national dairy organizations, and the action of that organization was absolutely unanimous in asking to have this world's congress held here in the next year, and the National Dairy Union authorized me to formally express our approval of it here before the committee.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, if I may be permitted to say one word. I am in favor of this resolution, because I believe it is in the interest of the consumer just as well as the producer. There are a good many million consumers in my district, as well as producers of milk and butter, and I shall favor this resolution, and if I ever get a chance I shall favor an appropriation, not only upon scientific and business grounds, but upon the ground of helping to establish pure food.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair desires to make a part of the record a number of letters written in support of this resolution.

Mr. BROWNE. Would Dr. Larson like to make a statement and file a brief?

Dr. LARSON. Yes; I will file one along with Mr. Rawl.

Mr. BROWNE. I understand there are several other important matters to come before the committee here, and the only objection raised yesterday at the hearing was the fact that this resolution implied that the Government would pay the expenses without any limit placed on the expense. Some one suggested we put a small appropriation upon this. If we put an appropriation upon this, it means that may delay it so it may not go through at this session, which would be a very serious thing, because it takes some time to communicate with these different countries and go through their long processes.

Mr. NEWTON. This committee does not have authority to appropriate now, under the rules of the House, have we?

Mr. BROWNE. No; and in view of that I thought of introducing this amendment, after 1922, in line 6:

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to create any pecuniary obligation on the part of the Government of the United States.

This does not preclude the dairy people, if they should want to in another session of Congress, coming in and asking for an appropriation if they needed it or wanted it.

Mr. MASON. It looks to me like inviting our friends to dinner with the understanding they bring their lunch with them.

Mr. HOUGHTON. What is the use of it? If we all understand and the House understands that sooner or later an appropriation is going to be asked for, and keeping that in view we still favor the resolution, why not let it alone?

Mr. BROWNE. I would prefer to have it left alone in just the way I drafted it.

The CHAIRMAN. As a matter of fact, I gather from these gentlemen that in all likelihood the expenses of this congress will be paid by the dairy interests, although there is a possibility they will ask us for an appropriation.

Mr. HOUGHTON. You see they can not ask us, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course not. They would go before the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. HOUGHTON. That would be before another committee. All we have to do is to approve the principle, I suppose, of calling this meeting.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. But I think a reasonable construction of this resolution carries with it the implication that the United States is going to pay the expenses of this Congress and thereby you give the President blanket authority to go on and spend all the money he might see fit, and I do not understand how Congress upon receipt of those bills could refuse to appropriate the necessary amount of money if we passed the resolution in its present form.

Mr. HOUGHTON. Is it your theory, Mr. Chairman, that this committee which can not appropriate can, nevertheless, authorize the expenditure of money?

The CHAIRMAN. Oh, yes; that is my objection to the resolution in its present form.

Mr. MASON. I think you are right about it, Mr. Houghton, and I move that the chairman be instructed to report the resolution as originally adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. There is another element here, Mr. Mason, that must be considered. Unless we get this measure through Congress at the present session, it will be useless. It will go through with the amendment suggested by Mr. Browne without any trouble under suspension of the rules, but if it carries even an implication of an appropriation you are going to have a fight, and if we fail to get it through it will defeat the purpose these gentlemen have in mind, and as I understand they are in harmony on this amendment.

Mr. MASON. Then I move the adoption of the Browne amendment.

Mr. BROWNE. I took the view right up to this time that I did not think this carried any appropriation or any obligation on the part of the Government, as originally drawn, and I do not think it does now. There are a lot of lawyers and others on this committee and I would like to hear if it really hurts the force of the resolution to put that amendment upon it. As you say, it is a kind of an invitation with a string tied to it, and it is not as hearty an invitation as it would be without it. Of course, if that question was raised seriously on the floor of the House, it might tend to defeat it.

Mr. MASON. I accepted your amendment simply upon the theory that it would help to pass the resolution, as explained by the chairman, and I move the adoption of the amendment. It simply recites that it does not create a debt. Of course, it does not create any legal debt, but a moral obligation.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not think, Mr. Mason, it creates a moral obligation on the part of Congress to pay any bills the President contracts within reasonable bounds?

Mr. MASON. Yes; there is a moral or a social or ethical obligation but the recitation there that it does not create any debt—it is true no legal debt upon which suit could be brought and I move the adoption of the Browne amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any remarks on the motion of Mr. Mason?

Mr. BROWNE. I would like to ask Mr. Rawl of the Department of Agriculture, since that department is interested in this matter, whether that would be satisfactory under all the circumstances.

Mr. RAWL. Yes, sir; I think so. Of course, the Department of Agriculture is acting because it has been requested by these various agencies and it is in hearty sympathy with them. Of course, the organization of this association will be outside of the department very largely, although the department will no doubt participate and help to develop the thing; but speaking for those organizations, what they want above everything else now, is the authority so they can organize and go ahead, and if they do not get that at this session of Congress they will not have time to put the thing on in 1922, as they supposed, so that it seems to me that anything that would jeopardize securing that authority at the present time had better be eliminated, and if this amendment does facilitate the securing of that authority, then it would be desirable.

I, myself, feel that in the present situation it will facilitate it, although the question of whether or not the Government should spend certain funds is a question, I think, which is quite open to consideration and naturally should be considered at the proper time in connection with the publishing of the reports of the meetings and doing such things as are necessary to make the meeting a complete success. That covers the question you had in mind, Mr. Browne, doesn't it?

Mr. BROWNE. Yes.

(The motion of Mr. Mason having been duly seconded, prevailed.)

Mr. BROWNE. I now move that the resolution be reported out as amended, with instructions that the Chair call it up at the very earliest possible time.

(The motion being duly seconded, prevailed.)

The CHAIRMAN. Gentlemen, I would thank you if you would have your statements in not later than to-morrow noon.

Mr. RAWL. Mr. Chairman, may I say that if there is any information or anything that is needed at all in dealing with this matter, we shall be very glad to be of assistance.

(The statements submitted are as follows:)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY,
Washington, D. C., January 27, 1921.

Hon. EDWARD E. BROWNE,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BROWNE: I have your letter of January 25 regarding the joint resolution authorizing the President to extend an invitation to other countries to participate in the World's Dairy Congress.

Concerning information relative to the production and importance of dairying and dairy products, I am submitting herewith a page of statistics which cover the questions you ask. I am also sending herewith a story copied from the Market Reporter, which will no doubt be of interest to you in preparing materials for your discussions.

If there is anything further that we can do for you in this matter, I hope you will let us know.

Very truly, yours,

B. H. RAWL, *Assistant Chief of Bureau.*

COLDWATER, MICH., *January 29, 1921.*

To the COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
House of Representatives.

SIRS: Permit me to respectfully add my personal indorsement to the request being made by the various dairy interests of the United States for the passage of this resolution asking the President to call a world's dairy congress in this country in 1922.

Without reviewing the many advantages to accrue generally to the various dairy interests of this and other countries, I want to emphasize briefly the reasons which make it a matter of national concern and interest.

The dairy business.—I am representing the National Milk Producers' Federation, an organization of approximately 400,000 members owning and milking nearly 3,000,000 cows. This is only about one-eighth of the dairymen in the United States, but is the only organization of milk producers.

We are the basic branch of the industry and comprise more than half the farming population of the country, with 23,000,000 cows, producing 90,000,000,000 pounds of milk annually and one-fifth of the food supply of the people.

Milk is a manufactured product. Our cows are worth at least $2,000,000,000 and our equipment, including the stables sheltering them, $2,000,000,000 more. Nearly or quite two-thirds of the milk from these cows is sold from the farms either as whole milk or in the form of cream, butter, cheese, or other manufactured product.

Cost of production.—No manufactured article or farm product has received as much attention in the matter of inspection, cost accounting, investigation, analysis, or regulation as that of milk during the last few years. Hundreds of investigations have been made covering the cost of producing milk. These investigations have been made by the Department of Agriculture of the United States, by agricultural colleges, experiment stations, State departments of agriculture, chambers of commerce in the cities, etc.

According to the Department of Agriculture, it costs the farmer in Vermont $4.51 to produce 100 pounds of milk in the present month—January, 1921. The cost in Vermont does not greatly exceed the average cost in the United States. But to take the average cost of milk production as found by the seven principal recognized experts of the country, covering territory where milk is produced at lowest cost, we find that to produce 100 pounds of milk involves an expense of $3.53. In other words, it costs the farmers of the United States, at lowest claimed cost of production, 7½ cents per quart to produce milk in this month of January.

Loss to farmers.—A survey of prices being paid to farmers for their milk as obtained from the Bureau of Markets, covering both fluid milk for the supply of cities, the milk used for cheese, butter, and condensing purposes, etc., the average discloses that the farmers are not receiving more than $2.50 per hundredweight or 5.4 cents per quart.

This shows an alarming condition in the most important industry of the Nation. It shows a loss to the farmers producing milk to sell, amounting to $40,000,000 in this month of January and a like amount every month such conditions prevail.

Unlike other industries.—The dairy business is unlike other industries, that can close doors when losses are imminent. The dairy cow continues to produce milk and must be fed, whether the owner can profit or not. Her flow can not be turned off and on, nor can her care and feeding be intermittent.

National problem.—There can no longer be doubt about the importance of this industry to the national welfare. The war has taught the whole world the absolute necessity for milk in the diet of the human family. With children it is indispensible for growth and development, and with adults essential to health. Every scientist, dietician and physician is agreed upon this proposition.

The industry endangered.—The menace that threatens the production of milk in this country is partly from importations of milk products from countries where labor and lands are cheap, but chiefly from so-called substitutes, oleos, and other excuses for butter and other dairy products.

These creations are put on the market at an enormous profit by the great corporations, advertised in all the journals, on great billboards, in street cars, and have an army of representatives caring for them in the legislative and executive branches of the Government. They possess not an element of nutrition nor a vitamine of life found in milk; they just have a taste like butter, which they try to imitate.

Dairy congress educational.—The consumers of America and of the world need information upon the food value of milk and milk products.

The farmers who own and milk the cows have no means of disseminating these essential truths. Such a congress as that proposed would afford occular demonstration to its visitors, and would obtain as news matter national attention to the facts and necessity for milk foods in the diet of the people.

It is demonstrated and claimed by students of this question that we should have 43,000,000 cows in the United States instead of 23,000,000 for the supply of milk needed by our people.

These are not viewpoints advanced by the farmers of the Nation, but by scientists, economists, and men who are looking to the future of the American people.

For the above reasons briefly stated, I gladly unite with the united dairy interests of the country in requesting your favorable report of the above resolution.

In doing so, permit me to add that I understand that the expense of the congress, if held, will not entail upon the United States any appropriation. I fully realize the conditions that confront the National Treasury, and would not want to be understood as advocating an unnecessary dollar of burden.

Very respectfully,

MILO D. CAMPBELL,
President National Milk Producers' Federation.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, November 8, 1920.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF STATE.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: The leaders in the dairy industry of this country indicated a desire last year to invite the International Dairy Congress to this country in 1920 or 1921. The permanent secretary at Brussels, Mr. L. Godoelst, was requested by your

department to ascertain whether an invitation could be entertained at the time by the federation. His reply indicated that, at the last meeting of the federation held in Switzerland in July, 1914, it was decided to hold the next congress in Denmark in 1917. This was prevented on account of the war. The permanent secretary at Brussels stated also that, while the war had prevented the 1917 meeting in Copenhagen, the next congress, whenever it is held, will probably take place in Denmark, and that it was not an apportune time to hold a meeting in the United States.

I understand that during the past year an attempt has been made to reorganize the International Dairy Federation through which the congresses are held, but that because of the political situation in the countries of Europe some difficulties have arisen. It has also developed that it is not feasible to hold a congress in Denmark in the near future. Officials of the International Dairy Federation of five countries, including Holland, Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark, and Norway, met in Copenhagen in September of this year and authorized Dr. Swaving, of Holland, to come to this country for the purpose of making it known that these five countries would be pleased to participate in a world's dairy congress in the United States in 1922.

During the National Dairy Show last month a conference was held by prominent representatives of 15 national dairy organizations. It was the unanimous opinion of these representatives that it would be desirable to have an international congress in this country in 1922, but that, because of the political situation in Europe, it would be preferable to ignore the International Dairy Federation as such and to call to this country a great congress under a new name. It was suggested that it be designated "The World's Dairy Congress." It was the view of those present that the holding of a congress of this kind in the United States would probably lead the way to harmony in the existing dairy federation, and that perhaps the federation would return to its former status after the congress here.

This department is greatly in sympathy with the plan to hold a world's dairy congress here in 1922. It is believed that such a congress would be of great value to the United States and other participating countries both from a scientific and a commercial standpoint. Milk constitutes one of the most important articles of human food and its bearing upon human health, particularly of children, is not adequately appreciated, as indicated by the experiences of the war. Great progress has been made in the United States, and some of our accomplishments can be shown to representatives of other countries greatly to their benefit. There is much also that we can learn from them. It is understood to be the purpose of the congress to bring together the leading men of scientific and commercial experiences for the consideration of all of the larger problems involved, with the view of making available the best information in existence concerning the importance of milk to the consumer, as well as the most effective and economic methods of production, distribution, and official regulation.

The Chicago conference referred to has requested this department to present this matter to you for consideration. If you approve the proposal, will you not take steps to secure the necessary legislative approval to enable the State Department to extend official invitations to the foreign governments to send delegates to the congress?

It is believed by the representatives of the dairy industry that because of the short session of Congress and the urgency of securing legislative approval at an early date, so as to afford time for preparation, no appropriation should be requested at this time. If Congress will authorize the proposed dairy congress, it is the purpose of these dairy representatives to take steps later to secure a small appropriation, if it appears to be necessary. I am informed, also, that the dairy organizations themselves are planning to raise a fund of $100,000 for the congress.

You will recall that about a year ago there was considerable interest manifested by some of the countries of South America in a Pan American dairy congress to be held in the United States in 1921. These countries were informed by your department that the idea would be presented to our dairy organizations this fall to determine whether or not such a meeting is feasible. Now that an effort is being made to organize a world's dairy congress for 1922, further consideration of the feasibility of a Pan American dairy congress seems unnecessary, as all these countries, of course, will be invited to the 1922 congress if it is held.

Will you not let me know, at your early convenience, what action will be taken by the State Department in connection with this matter. I assure you that this department will be glad to cooperate with the State Department in any way that will assist in bringing about the holding of a world's dairy congress in this country in 1922.

Respectfully,

E. MEREDITH, *Secretary.*

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Harrisburg, January 11, 1921.

Hon. STEPHEN G. PORTER,
Chairman House Committee on Foreign Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Recently a communication was sent by President Wilson to the House of Representatives asking for the passage of a bill to authorize a world's dairy congress in the United States in 1922.

The last International Dairy Congress was held in Berne, Switzerland, in 1914. At the time of this congress plans were made for holding the next congress in Denmark in 1917. Owing to the war this congress was not held and it was also considered inadvisable by the leading European dairy countries to hold the next congress in Europe, hence the question of holding the congress in this country has arisen.

This proposed congress has the unanimous support of the entire dairy industry of the United States, including our large city milk distributors, our ice cream manufacturers, the butter and cheese industry, the dairy machinery industry, as well as the leading cattle breeders' associations. It also has the approval of the leading dairy countries in Europe.

It was my provilege to attend the International Dairy Congress held in Berne, Switzerland, in 1914, and I was very greatly impressed by the advantage of exchange of ideas from the different countries that took place at that time, and the opportunity afforded to study the dairy industry of Switzerland.

As I look upon it, to have the congress held in this country in 1922 will not only be of great value to the industry in this country but also of great value to the countries which participate.

The dairy industry in the United States in a number of respects is way in the lead of most of the countries in the world. Although all the dairy breeds of cattle we have in this country have come from Europe this country holds the world's records in production of milk and butter fat of all the breeds. The development of dairy machinery, especially for handling milk on a large scale, has advanced very rapidly in this country and there are great opportunities for developing foreign trade in the sale of dairy machinery. The recent scientific discovery in regard to the value of milk fat as a necessary element in the diet has been brought to light in this country and is as yet unknown in Europe.

A congress of this kind would be a great stimulus to the dairy industry in the United States. Pennsylvania is one of the largest dairy States in the Union, and the people of this State are interested in this congress and will appreciate if you will take an active part in getting a bill through the House authorizing the congress. As I understand it there is no appropriation asked for in connection with the authorization.

Yours, very truly,

FRED RASMUSSEN, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

NATIONAL DAIRY ASSOCIATION,
Davis, Calif., December 10, 1920.

Mr. C. W. LARSON,
Acting Chief, Dairy Division, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. LARSON: May I add to the expressions of belief that it would be to the interest of our American dairy industry if the World's Dairy Congress could be held in America in 1922, my own belief to that effect?

Dairy products are among those the price of which is fixed by the world's supply and the world's movement. The present unrest amounting almost to panic in many sections of the country among farmers is partly due to a lack of realization of the facts that prices are a matter of world movement and a lack of looking far enough ahead. Certain great dairy establishments of whom greater foresight might have been expected, are to-day suffering financially because of their lack of appreciation and recognition of these world conditions. I personally believe that anything which will tend to cultivate in the minds of the dairy industry a realization of this larger relationship will tend toward benefiting the industry. I hope the Agriculture and State Departments of the Government may help successfully to make possible the holding of such a congress.

Respectfully submitted.

W. E. VAN NORMAN, *President.*

MICHIGAN ALLIED DAIRY ASSOCIATION,
Lansing, October 22, 1920.

Mr. B. H. RAWL,
Assistant Chief Bureau of Animal Industry,
Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. RAWL: In accordance with a circular letter just received from Prof. H. E. Van Norman, president of the National Dairy Association, in regard to the proposed international dairy congress, it is of course immediately apparent that such a congress would possess the utility of resulting in very great benefit to the dairy industry at home and abroad and believe that you would do the dairy industry of this country a signal service in presenting the possibilities of such a conference as has been suggested by bringing the matter to the attention of the Department of State and also the Secretary of the department with which you are connected, with a view of obtaining the necessary recommendations to the Congress of the United States in the matter of proper legislation for an invitation to foreign countries to participate formally in such a conference.

If there is anything further that we can do in the way of emphasizing the importance of this matter in any way at all, do not fail to command us.

Very truly, yours,

H. D. WENDT, *General Secretary.*

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DAIRY WORKERS,
Starkville, Miss., October 26, 1920.

Mr. B. H. RAWLS,
Assistant Chief Bureau of Animal Industry,
Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. RAWLS: At the suggestion of Prof. Van Norman I am writing you to express the views of the National Association of Dairy Workers on the proposition of this country holding an international dairy congress somewhere in the United States during the fall of 1922. As you are doubtless aware, our organization is now a division, or group, of the National Dairy Science Association. I was done the honor to be reelected chairman of this group at our annual meeting in Chicago, October 12 of this year. In this capacity I will therefore give you the views of our group on the proposed dairy congress.

Such a congress would be of unmeasureable value to the dairy industry of this country. It will bring together the great brains of the dairy world where they may exchange ideas to the general good of the industry. We will be able to profit by many ideas we would get from the European delegation, as they would also profit by facts gathered from this country, and would be the means of drawing the dairy industry of the world closer together. On the other hand, it would give us an opportunity to put the industry in this country before the world to the best advantage possible. The entire agricultural field as well as allied industries will be much benefited by such congress. Our organization is, therefore, heartily in favor of holding this congress. We are at your service to assist in every possible way to start the ball rolling, then to keep it going through a successful congress.

Please command us.

Sincerely, yours,

L. A. HIGGINS,
Chairman National Association of Dairy Workers.

NATIONAL DAIRY ASSOCIATION,
Chicago, Ill., December 15, 1920.

Mr. C. W. LARSON,
Acting Chief Dairy Division,
United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I received a letter in this morning's mail from Dean Van Norman, in which he states that you write that you have not had any advice from the American Creamery Butter Association regarding the world's dairy congress. Thinking that this was McKay's organization, I immediately called him up, and he informed me that he had not taken any action because he expected to submit the matter to his executive committee; that he personally was highly in favor of it; thought it would be a splendid thing to get; that he would immediately get the views of his executive committee and communicate with you; said he neglected the matter; was sorry, but that it would have his immediate attention.

In the meantime I note that the name of the association that Van Norman gives is "The Buttermakers;" this is the old organization that Farrell was president of, and I think he is president yet. He is right in your midst, and could perhaps give you some views on it; in fact, this organization has pretty near become extinct, being superseded by the Allied State Creamery Associations. If the latter have not taken any action on this matter, please let me know, and I will get in touch with their secretary—Mr. J. J. Harvey, at Indianapolis.

Yours, very truly,

W. E. SKINNER, *General Manager.*

NATIONAL DAIRY ASSOCIATION,
Chicago, Ill., December 17, 1920.

Dean H. E. VAN NORMAN,
President, National Dairy Association, Davis, Calif.

(Copy to Mr. B. H. Rawl, assistant chief Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.)

MY DEAR DEAN: At a meeting of the Dairy Machinery and Supply Men's Lunch Club, held in this city yesterday, a resolution was adopted approving of the holding of an international dairy congress in 1922, in America, and a committee of three appointed to represent these interests in conference with other dairy organizations to canvass the possibilities.

I am filing the names of the committee with the chairman, and they will hold themselves subject to a called meeting at any time on the subject.

This committee consists of Mr. O. F. Hunziker, of the Blue Valley Creamery Co., Mr. C. N. Mutchler, of the Thatcher Manufacturing Co., and Mr. Roscoe C. Chase, of the Davis-Watkins Dairymen's Manufacturing Co.

Yours, very truly,

W. E. SKINNER, *Secretary.*

J. G. CHERRY CO.,
Cedar Rapids, Iowa, October 23, 1920.

Mr. B. H. RAWL,
Dairy Division, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have been giving considerable thought to the conference held in Chicago recently for the purpose of discussing the desirability of holding an international dairy congress in the United States at a date as early as possible, which I assume would be in 1922.

It seems to me that it would be a great thing for the United States to entertain a congress of this kind, and I am convinced that the good that would result from such a meeting would be of very great benefit to the people of the United States as well as the other countries represented.

I realize that if this movement is brought about that no time should be lost, and I trust that it will be possible to secure favorable consideration for this project by the next congress. I can assure you that the members of this company are much interested and that we will be very glad to cooperate toward helping this movement in any way we possibly can.

Yours truly,

J. G. CHERRY CO.
W. L. CHERRY,
General Manager.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
Amherst, November 2, 1920.

Chief B. H. RAWL,
Bureau Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CHIEF RAWL: I am writing this letter to tell you that we believe thoroughly in having an international dairy congress in the United States as soon as it can conveniently be arranged.

If there is anything we can do to aid this movement please let us know.

Very truly, yours,

W. P. B. LOCKWOOD.

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,
Flint, Mich., November 1, 1920.

B. H. RAWL,
Chief Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. RAWL: I had some talk with Mr. Van Norman and others in Chicago recently about a world dairy congress to be held in America, and I write to advise you that the Holstein-Friesian Association of America would be very much interested, because I feel that it is the dairy industry that must be made to prosper if any of the dairy breeds survive, and any way that we can assist I will be glad to have you advise me.

Respectfully, yours,

D. D. AITKEN, *President.*

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION,
Chicago, Ill., October 23, 1920.

Chief B. H. RAWL,
Dairy Division, Washington. D. C.

DEAR SIR: An informal gathering at the time of the dairy show discussed the necessity or desirability of holding an international dairy congress in America.

I believe that this would be a very valuable thing to do inasmuch as the marketing of our dairy products are getting more and more closely alive with foreign markets. I trust that this congress will be held, and assure you that we shall be glad to participate in it if it seems desirable that we should do so.

Sincerely yours,

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION,
By D. O. THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

NATIONAL DAIRY COUNCIL,
Chicago, Ill., December 14, 1920.

Prof. C. W. LARSON,
Dairy Division Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR PROF. LARSON: I have a letter from Prof. Van Norman this morning, in which he says that you have not heard from the National Dairy Council as to the attitude of the council in holding a world's dairy congress in 1922. This is an oversight.

The National Dairy Council heartily approves of this and went on record through its officers and executive committee at the conference held during the national dairy show.

We are most heartily in favor of a move of this kind.

Yours, very truly,

M. D. MUNN, *President.*

SPOKANE, WASH., *December 30, 1920.*

Prof. LARSON,
Acting Chief Dairy Division, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: During a meeting of the National Dairy Show held in Chicago during October of this year, there was an informal conference held and representatives from all branches of the dairy interests were present. The matter of holding the world's dairy congress in this country in 1922 was presented.

We were all of the same opinion, that it would be a very desirable thing if such a world's congress could be held. I am writing you, as representing the above association, to advise that our asscoiation will lend your department any assistance for which we may be called upon in the promoting of such a congress.

Please be advised that I am at your service at any time to do my part in promoting the work of securing and holding such a congress as I have referred to above.

Yours, very truly,

F. N. MARTIN.
President International Milk Dealers' Association.

CALIFORNIA CREAMERY OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION,
San Francisco, Calif., October 30, 1920.

Chief B. H. RAWL,
Dairy Division, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The executive committee of the California Creamery Operators' Association, at its meeting held to-day, unanimously indorsed the holding of a dairy congress, and further agrees to do all within its power to establish a permanent dairy congress.

Faithfully, yours,

EDW. HOOPER, *Secretary.*

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DAIRY MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS,
Philadelphia, Pa., October 27, 1920.

Chief B. H. RAWL,
Dairy Division, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I wish to express to you at this time, in the interest of the National Association of Dairy Machinery Manufacturers, our great desire that a world's congress of dairy interests be held in this country at as early a date as possible, and that you take the necessary steps to secure sufficient appropriation and appointing of committees to handle this work.

Our organization wishes to go on record with you that we will do everything in our power to back this proposition and bring it to a successful realization under your direction.

Trusting we may have favorable consideration from you in this matter, we are,

Very truly, yours,

E. B. MAXWELL, *Secretary.*

MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION OF CREAMERY OWNERS AND MANAGERS,
Lapeer, Mich., November 4, 1920.

Chief B. R. RAWL,
Dairy Division of Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. RAWL: At a very recent gathering of this association the writer was instructed to inform you of the favorable attitude of Michigan creamery men toward the holding of a dairy congress as outlined by Mr. H. E. Van Norman, and hereby petition you toward the calling of such a congress. With kind personal regards,

Very respectfully,

R. F. FRARY, *Secretary.*

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Boston, October 26, 1920.

Mr. B. H. RAWL,
Assistant Chief Bureau of Animal Industry,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: At the National Dairy Show in October, 1920, a great interest was shown by representatives of the various branches of the dairy industry in a dairy congress to be held in the United States. Such an undertaking is commendable and should be of great value to the dairy industry. We are interested in the development of such a dairy congress and sincerely hope that the Department of Agriculture may be successful in bringing about such an organization.

Very truly, yours,

A. W. GILBERT, *Commissioner.*

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ICE CREAM MANUFACTURERS,
Spokane, Wash., December 30, 1920.

Prof. LARSON,
Acting Chief Dairy Division, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: During a meeting of the National Dairy Show held in Chicago during October of this year, there was an informal conference held and representatives from all branches of the dairy interests were present. The matter of holding the world's dairy congress in this country in 1922 was presented.

We were all of one opinion, that it would be a very desirable thing if such a world's congress could be held. I am writing you, as representing the above association, to advise that our association will lend your department any assistance for which we may be called upon in the promoting of such a congress.

Please be advised that I am at your service at any time to do my part in promoting the work of securing and holding such a congress as I have referred to above.

Yours, very truly,

F. N. MARTIN, *President.*

THE AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB,
Peterboro, N. H., December 16, 1920.

Prof. C. W. LARSON,
Acting Chief of Dairy Division,
United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: My attention is called to the matter of holding the world's dairy congress in this country in 1922. I am sure that all of us who are interested in the advancement of the dairy cow and dairying in general would feel keenly interested in the desirability of having such a meeting.

Most truly, yours,

THE AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB,
By WM. H. CALDWELL, *Secretary.*

(Telegram.)

BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY CO.,
Chicago, Ill., October 29, 1920.

B. H. RAWL,
Dairy Division, Washington, D. C.:

I am impressed with the undisputed desirability of holding the next international dairy congress in America in 1922. To bring the dairy congress to this country should be of the greatest value to the dairy industry as well as to the consuming public of the country. Such an enterprise will dignify the entire industry in a manner that will stimulate both production and consumption of milk and dairy; it will awaken this country as well as European countries to a fuller appreciation of the magnitude of this great industry and of its benefits to the agricultural, economic, and domestic life of the Nation; it will bring about an exchange of thought of all that is best in dairy science, dairy economics, and dairy sanitation; it will make for cheaper production, larger production, improvement of quality, and increased consumption of milk and dairy products in this country and abroad to the lasting advantage and progress of our great dairy industry and to greater health and vitality of the coming generation. Permit me to assure you of my personal earnest desire and of the active interest on the part of the American Dairy Science Association to do anything possible to help secure from the United States Congress the necessary authoriz tion for bringing to this country the International Dairy Congress in 1922.

O. F. HUNZIKER.

[Telegram.]

CHICAGO, ILL., *December 17, 1920.*

B. H. RAWL,
Chief Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.:

Machinery and supply men yesterday indorsed international congress and appointed committee; will be at Washington Hotel Sunday evening.

W. E. SKINNER.

ALLIED STATES CREAMERY ASSOCIATIONS,
Lincoln, Nebr., October 23, 1920.

Hon. B. H. RAWL,
Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. RAWL: I have just received a report of a committee of representatives of the dairy industry, held at the National Dairy Show, which indicates a proposed plan of holding a world dairy congress in America.

I am sure the associations which I represent connected with the industry join me in urging that this be done and that the proper procedure be started at once for securing necessary congressional indorsement.

To my knowledge, this country has never had the pleasure of entertaining the foreign countries in such a capacity. We are without doubt the greatest dairy nation of the world and it is fit and proper that we should hold here in this country a world dairy congress and that all nations should be invited to attend. This congress, it seems to me, could best be held during the time of the National Dairy Show, for at such a great exposition there are gathered together not only the live stock but also all dairy machinery and equipment, so that visiting delegates could easily and quickly see what we are accomplishing in the industry.

I wish to pledge the full support of our associations to this worthy cause and assure you that we will do everything we can to further the interest of such a gathering.

Very truly, yours,

A. L. HAECKER, *President.*

[Telegram.]

AMERICAN FEED MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION,
Chicago, Ill., 2.39 p. m., October 22, 1920.

Dr. B. H. RAWL,
Animal Industry, Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Strongly approve holding dairy congress and will render all possible assistance toward securing authorization by Congress.

L. W. BROWN, *Secretary.*

[Telegram.]

DAIRYMENS MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION,
North Chicago, Ill., October 22, 1920.

Chief B. H. RAWL,
Dairy Division, Washington, D. C.

We urge that every possible step be taken to secure the necessary legislation to secure for this country the great dairy congress of foreign countries to be held here prior to the dairy show in 1922 and are willing to do anything within our power to secure this congress.

DAVIS WATKINS.

THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB,
St. Paul, Minn., December 23, 1920.

Prof. C. E. LARSON,
Acting Chief, Dairy Division, Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR DR. LARSON: I have just received from the club office a letter written by Prof. Van Norman to the effect that the American Jersey Cattle Club has not expressed its position on the world's dairy congress.

You can rest assured that the American Jersey Cattle Club is heartily in sympathy and accord with this movement and stands ready to lend what assistance it can in supporting the effort to secure a congress for 1922.

Very sincerely, yours,

M. D. MUNN, *President.*

BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY CO.,
Chicago, October 29, 1920.

Chief B. H. RAWL,
United States Dairy Division, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The circular request from the National Dairy Association (Prof. Van Norman) to send you a wire emphasizing the desirability of bringing the dairy congress to this country in 1922 has just reached me, and I wired you this hour as per attached copy.

I do not know whether it is your wish to receive lengthy letters containing the various arguments in favor of the dairy congress. If so, I will be very glad to write you such a letter, but I do not wish to pester you with this correspondence if you do not consider it of particular use to you.

I trust that you will not hesitate to call on me for anything that I can do to assist you in your great task of materializing "our hope." I shall be glad and ready to give you all the service at my disposition, according to my best but limited lights.

With kindest regards, I am,

Yours, very truly,

BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY CO.,
O. F. HUNZIKER,
Manager Manufacturing Department.

AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION,
Brandon, Vt., December 15, 1920.

Dr. LARSON,
Acting Chief, Dairy Division,
United States Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR DR. LARSON: For some time past there has been considerable interest manifested in the holding of an international dairy cattle congress in the United States in the year 1922.

As an organization I feel sure that the Ayrshire breeders are strongly in favor of such a proposal, feeling that the industry would be considerably benefited by such a gathering. I would therefore in behalf of our organization petition that the Department of Agriculture will make every possible effort to secure the cooperation of all parties with a view to holding, if possible, such an exposition.

We also sincerely hope that you may be able to present this to the State Department for recognition, and can assure you that our organization will be only too glad to render you every possible service to make this exposition a success.

With best personal wishes, I remain,

Very truly, yours,

J. G. WATSON, *Secretary.*

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TITLE